

## INTERNATIONAL Sunday School Lesson

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
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### LESSON FOR JULY 22

SENNACHERIB IN DAYS OF JUDAH.

LESSON TEXT—II Kings 19:20-22, 24-27. GOLDEN TEXT—God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.—Psa. 46:1.

Last week's lesson was a great picture of the reform of the nation. Today we have another picture which needs to be carefully put before the children. It is a national picture of a ruler and the invasion of his country. In reality it reveals the principles which are the same today, and which affect the lives of boys and girls as well as men; the dangers, temptations, the need of prayer, the need of a life of faith in God, the care of a heavenly father, deliverance and victory. It is a great thing for any nation or any individual to have such a marvelous experience of God's salvation. It occurred probably B. C. 701, the latter part of Hezekiah's reign. Assyria on the north was enlarging its borders and seeking to overcome Judah. Read parallel accounts in II Kings 18; II Chron. 32 and Isa. 36-37. We have on the Taylor cylinder an account by Sennacherib of the victory over Hezekiah, found in Nineveh in 1830 and now in the British Museum.

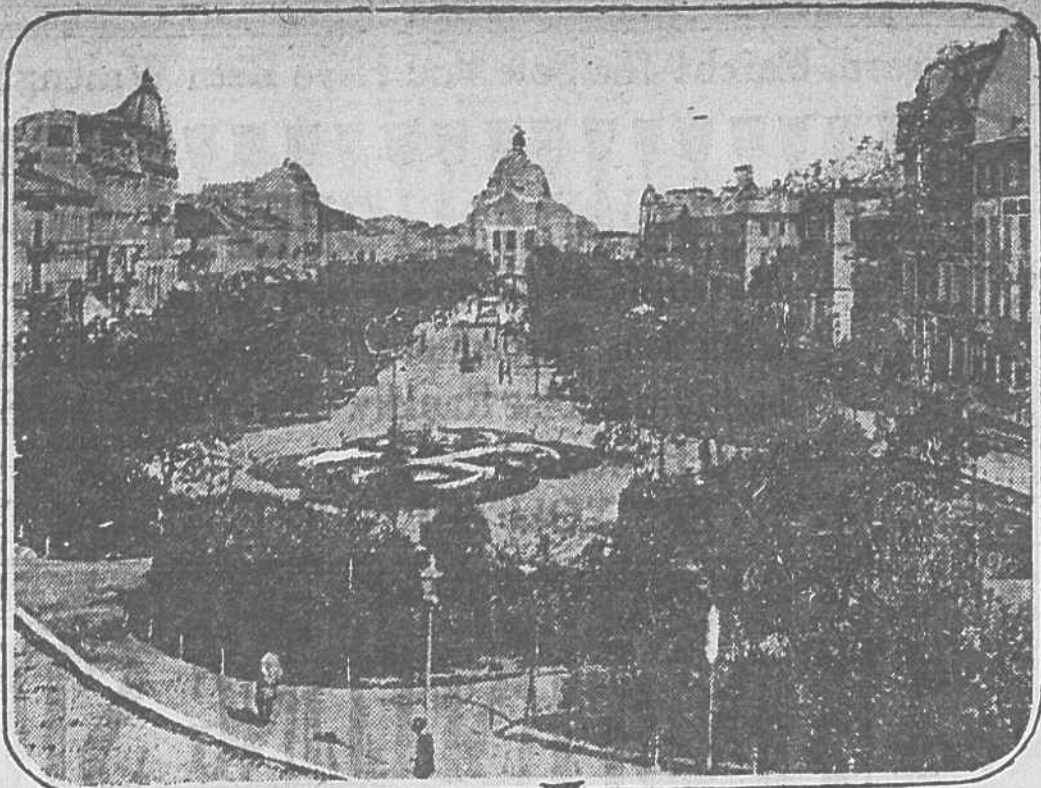
I. The Situation. When the great Sargon died at Nineveh, the Syrian governments sought to assert their independence. It was a good time for Hezekiah also to assert his independence. Accordingly he refused to pay the customary tribute to Assyria. For a time Sennacherib was too busy attending to other portions of the empire to pay much attention to the city of Jerusalem. Later, however, he subdued Egypt itself.

II. The Supplication (vv. 20-22). God does things because we pray. There was more power in Hezekiah's prayer than there was in his army. Through his prayers he laid 185,000 of his enemies in the grave. Hezekiah's God saved his people out of the hand of Sennacherib (v. 19). God did it. One great reason why he heard Hezekiah's prayer was because it was God's own glory that Hezekiah asked (v. 19). One great reason why so many of our prayers are not answered is because they are selfish—seeking our own gratification and not God's honor (James 4:3 R. V.). Rending his clothes and putting on sackcloth, Hezekiah went to the house of God while his messengers sought out the prophet Isaiah. From II Chron. 32:20 we find that Isaiah joined with Hezekiah in his earnest prayer (Matt. 18:19, 20), thus the king and prophet worked as well as prayed. They showed their faith by their work (James 2:17, 18). At the same time they waited upon God for an answer, not because God was unwilling to bestow good things, or must be importuned, but that his gifts may bring the greater benefit. He sometimes delays his answer, thereby fitting us to receive them because of the intensity of our desire and to appreciate the things he has to bestow. God is as ready to say to us as to Hezekiah, "Thy prayer is heard," if we will not meet the conditions of prevailing prayer (I John 3:22; I John 5:14; Rom. 8:26, 27).

III. God's Glorious Deliverance (vv. 23-37). God permitted the Assyrians to attack and they thus imagined they were having their own will and could do as they pleased, but when his "rod" had done its work, they found the difference. The God against whom they raved guided them as with a "bridle" and turned them back to Assyria. Sennacherib considered himself more than a match for God (Ch. 18:23-25) but had to return like a conquered beast of burden with God's "hook" in his nose and bridle on his lips. God allows the enemies of his people to go a certain length in order that his people may be humbled and seek him. Then he puts forth his hand and says, "This far and no further." Jehovah gives us the same promise he gave Hezekiah, "I will defend this city." Is not the city of Jerusalem that God defends more safe than a city defended by an army? (Psa. 46:3, 6; 27:1). God had promised David that his kingdom should not perish, for in it lay the hope of the world and his plans for the redemption of mankind. Not because of the people did God defend the city, but because of his oath. This is a most dramatic picture, the mysterious destruction of the Assyrian army (vv. 35, 36). The Lord sent his angel, literally his "messenger," who applied his own plan for the accomplishment of his purpose.

There is a sort of a grim irony in the ending of Sennacherib's career. He who had so defiantly asked, "Who are they among all the gods of the country that have delivered their country out of mine hand," is led back to the house of his own god whom he imagined to be so potent to worship and in that very presence is slain by the hands of one of his own sons. The importance of this event is shown by the fact that it is referred to in three books of the Bible and probably referred to another, occupying seven or eight chapters, besides being recorded on the great cylinder to which reference is made.

## SOON MAY BE IN RUSSIAN HANDS AGAIN!



Lemberg, capital of Galicia, not again. The army is moving on to the trees and flower gardens, in the heart of the city.

## URGES AMERICANS TO INVEST MONEY IN NEW RUSSIA

C. H. Boynton Has High Opinion of the Outlook There.

(By Associated Press)

NEW YORK, July 20.—Russia, as now constituted, is as little likely to make a separate peace as is the United States, in the opinion of C. H. Boynton, of New York, president of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Boynton, who is now in Petrograd, has forwarded to the organization, of which he is president, a statement on the conditions in Russia, in which he presents an optimistic view of the Russian outlook. Wherever separate peace has been mentioned, it has been howled down with indignation, he writes. Efforts made by the Russian extremists to create disorders have been thrown out by the force of public opinion. "If in the future appearance in Russia should seem alarming," Mr. Boynton asserted, "the real situation will be in the hands of a ministry composed of the best Russia can offer." He predicted that the task of reorganizing the government's policies will be accomplished before many months.

Industrial operations, according to Mr. Boynton, would at present meet insurmountable obstacles owing to the requirements of the war; but he declared that American capital and merchants interested in the Russian field, should lose no time in preparing and equipping themselves for the huge commercial business which, in his opinion, is certain to be coincident with the end of the war. Mr. Boynton's statement follows: "That one may have a fair and just appreciation of the events which have taken and are yet to take place in Russia, it is necessary to understand the psychology of the situation. A nation under a rule of absolute autocracy for centuries suddenly finds itself an absolute democracy. Almost overnight autocratic Russia became the most liberal democracy in the world. Liberty, freedom and equality were proclaimed and political exiles and agitators were admitted within her borders from wherever arriving. A nation that had not dared to express its individual feelings or opinions, either in writing or in speech, was released from all restraint. Years of repressed ideas and sentiments were able to find full vent. The Government has allowed every phase of political discussion, and even that of such an extremist as Lenin, to proceed interference and refused every suggestion of repression. If under these circumstances there should be a babel of conflicting opinions and some fanatic agitation, it is not only understandable, but indeed quite natural. The wisdom of the policy of permitting unrestricted assembly and discussion was evidenced in the quick stamping out of anarchistic preaching by the power of public opinion.

"This was no planned nor even organized revolution. It was a spontaneous outburst of dissatisfaction and resentment against existing rule so unanimous that an Empire be-

came a democracy with the least bloodshed that ever overturned a long established reign. Keep straight before you the fact that this has been a political revolution. The problems now confronting the Government are both social and political. Social evolution must follow political revolution. In a nation so huge and of such diversified interests, time, courage and patience must be allowed for clear understanding and adjustment. The marvel is that with restraint and control absolutely removed, disorder has been so inconsequential.

"The possibilities from the dangers of disorganization were enormous, especially as many criminals were set at liberty, and yet there has been no vandalism and no invasion of personal rights, except the few local instances located in the centre of violence during the days of the actual revolution. The self-restraint and moderation shown by the entire nation is the best tribute to its sobriety, solidarity and reasonableness and the best promise of what the future has in store. The Russian people are naturally home-loving and of peaceful disposition. They are neither arrogant nor quarrelsome. Agitators may temporarily cloud their point of view by misrepresentation and selfish design, but just as certainly they will return to their normal psychology.

"To understand the demonstration of last week, (May 4) which on its surface looked menacing and grave, it must be kept in mind that in Russia such demonstrations are the only method by which popular opinion can find expression. There has been no suffrage and therefore the ballot was represented by so-called demonstrations. Whatever their occurrence of this sort take place must be so interpreted. On the day of the 21st, (May 8, Gregorian calendar) when the Government took its positive stand against the extremists, it was possible to see in these demonstrations the quick turn in public sentiment. Within two hours after the anti-Government parade passed up the Nevsky, the streets were filled with cheering supporters of the Government, and the effort of the extremists to create disorders was quickly overthrown, not armed force, but by the force of public opinion. The Soldiers' and Workmen's Deput-

ties denied responsibility for the agitation and investigation proved that the whole movement came from agitators with ulterior motives. The result has been wholesome and a decided strengthening of the Government's position.

"It should not be overlooked that these disorders were local and that the nation at large, so enormous in territory, quietly pursued its ordinary vocations. Since that day there has not been the slightest disturbance or demonstration anywhere. A recent meeting of the Governors representing nearly all European Russia showed that the nation at large supported the Provisional Government.

"The future will hold other occasions when superficial appearances will seem alarming, but the real situation will be in the hands of a Ministry which, even the most critical knowledge, is composed of the best Russia can offer. These men are working patriotically to the limit of their physical abilities to bring modern progressive methods into Government machinery that had become rusty and ineffective. It will take time to reorganize the Government's policies, and executive administration, but the men who are burdening themselves with the task are certain to realize the fruits of their labors before many months.

"The commercial and business opportunities lie in every branch of industry and trade, just as much so as confronted the United States one hundred years ago. War has created a scarcity of labor and the war's necessities practically monopolize transportation facilities. Thus immediate industrial operations would encounter almost insurmountable obstacles and heavy financial commitments for new enterprises would not be justifiable at this time. Merchants everywhere seek American goods and orders are the easiest of things to secure, but deliveries are impossible, except for such goods as the Government permits for the requirements of the war. There is a world's shortage of tonnage and no private enterprise or opportunity can be permitted to occupy the yard of space that energetic prosecution of the war requires. "Russia has few ports, and the full transportation facilities from them

are more than necessary for handling absolutely essential freight. In refusing to permit private enterprises to hinder the war's requirements, Americans must recognize that Russia is taking a proper step to assist her allies to win the essential victory. To this end all else must temporarily be subject. This condition is likely to continue as long as the war lasts, but on the other hand, American capital and merchants interested in the Russian field should not lose a moment's time in having their representatives in this field studying its possibilities, creating organization, making business connections, learning where the opportunity in their particular lines lie, informing themselves of the requirements of the Russian trade in all its details, obtaining language, in order to facilitate negotiations and thereby equip themselves for the huge commercial business which is certain to be coincident with the close of the war. Those who neglect to take advantage of the present for these preliminary steps will find that when the war is ended others who have done so will have a decided advantage and the field will be occupied by these and others who are geographically nearer Russian markets.

"The new Government is re-drafting laws relating to finance, trade and industry in such a way as to facilitate the rapid economic development of Russia and allow broad expansion of her commercial and industrial life. Russia opens her arms to serious business men whose object is not traffic in concessions, but actual development and production, and for such her terms are sure to be liberal.

"America occupies a fortunate position in relation to the people of this nation, who have been sentimentally touched by the evidence of American friendship and our quick recognition of the new Government. President Wilson's address to Congress, in which he set forth America's attitude towards the war has been recognized as practically expressing the same views as are held by the Provisional Government, and there-

fore, who is one of the leaders of the Left, emphatically denied to the Douma that his party was considering separate peace, and stated that it was an outrage against patriotism to attempt to place upon them the burden of such a position. The Embassy and Consulate officials are in close touch with the new Government and everywhere Americans received the most courteous and cordial attention.

"The High Commission which Russia is sending to the United States should receive greatest consideration and the United States, as well as Russia, will benefit immensely by the information which can be mutually exchanged.

"Where separate peace has been mentioned, it has been howled down with indignation and, unless by judgment is entirely astray, Russia, as today constituted, is as little likely to make a separate peace as is the United States."

## Cars Held Up on Interurban Lines

Yesterday was an unfortunate day for the Monongahela Valley Traction Company on both the Clarksburg and Mannington interurban lines.

Yesterday afternoon the car leaving Clarksburg at one thirty o'clock for Fairmont was detained at Chifton for over a half hour as the result of a broken air hose.

The big delay was caused at Bell's Curve on the Mannington line when at ten o'clock yesterday morning a large rock fell across the track holding up the traffic until four o'clock in the afternoon. A delay of only one hour resulted by meeting each of the Mannington cars at the curve with special cars and transferring the passengers.

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## FRATERNAL NOTICES

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.  
Fairmont Council No. 497 United Commercial Travelers, meets first Saturday evening in each month in McCabe Hall. L. E. Bennett, Secy.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.  
Mountain State Commandery, No. 446, A. & L. O., Knights of Malta, meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 in third floor Cunningham building over Ideal theatre. Sir J. N. Chiles, Sir Knight Commander, Sir E. L. Keen, P. C., Recorder.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.  
Mountain City Lodge No. 48. Meets in Third floor, Fleming Bldg., Thursday evenings 7:30. P. H. Hall, Master of Finance; R. C. Miller, K. of R. and S.

Marion Lodge No. 51. Meets at Marion and Merchant Streets, First Ward, every Tuesday evening.  
Monumental Lodge No. 301. Meets in Pythian Lodge Room, Barrecks, every Tuesday evening.

PYTHIAN SISTERS.  
Pythian Sisters instead of Bathhouse Sisters, meets each second and fourth Tuesday evening in K. of P. Hall, Millie Evans, M. of R. and C.

Mountain City Temple No. 5, Pythian Sisters. Meets every Tuesday evening in Fleming Bldg.

BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY TRAINMEN.  
C. C. Willis, president; E. D. Holden, secretary. Meet second Sunday of each month at 1:30 p. m. and last Sunday of each month at 7:30 p. m. in the Red Men's hall.

WOMAN'S BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF THE MACCABEES.  
Marion Review No. 30 meets every Tuesday evening, McCabe Hall, Main street. Mrs. Olive E. Harden, record keeper.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE.  
Fairmont Lodge No. 3. Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the McCabe Hall, McKinney Bldg. 317 Main street. R. D. Harden, Secy.

GERMAN BENEFICIAL UNION.  
Meets second and fourth Sunday of each month at 1:30 p. m. in the McCabe Hall, Main street. Ernest Echwaneer president; H. C. Voecker, Sec.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.  
White Camp No. 5473, Modern Woodmen of America. Meets every Friday evening at their hall in the Skinner Bldg. C. W. Walker, Clerk.

Modern Woodmen of America, Monongahela Camp No. 1427 meets every Monday, 7:30 p. m. Hall on Merchant St. Mont Devault; Ralph Courtney, Sec.

THE PROTECTED HOME CIRCLE.  
Fairmont Circle No. 616 meets every Monday evening at 7:30 in the McCabe Hall, Main street.

A. O. U. W.  
meets on the second and fourth Monday in each month. J. H. Kinkadee, Rec.; W. A. Crowl, Rep. G. Lodge.

Degree of Honor, auxiliary to the A. O. U. W., meets first and fourth Monday of each month. Mrs. A. P. Jones, Lady Chief of Honor.

B. P. O. E.  
Fairmont Lodge No. 294. Meets at Elks Home, 419 Main street, near Madison, every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Charles D. Barry, Sec., 233 High street.

I. O. O. F.  
Marion Lodge No. 11. Meets every Tuesday in Odd Fellows Hall. W. S. Pitzer, Sec.

Falouts Lodge No. 4. Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Odd Fellows Hall, corner Main and Monroe streets. H. V. Swearingen, Secy., 1034 Morgantown Ave.

City Chapter No. 5. Meets in Odd Fellows Hall on the first and third Fridays of each month. C. H. Riddle, Secy.

Falouts Lodge No. 4. Meets in Odd Fellows Hall Thursday evenings. H. V. Stoneking, Captain; Harlan Miller, Clerk.

DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.  
West Virginia Lodge No. 64. Meets every Monday night at 7 o'clock at Odd Fellows Hall.

LADIES' ORDER OF THE GOLDEN LINKS.  
Meets at Cunningham Hall, Baxter, every Tuesday evening at 7:45.

MASONIC.  
Fairmont Lodge No. 9. Meets in Masonic Temple first and third Mondays in each month. Francis E. Nichols, Sec.

Orient Chapter No. 9. R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Temple second Monday of each month. Francis E. Nichols, Sec.

Crusade Commandery No. 6. E. 2. Meets in Masonic Temple every fourth Monday. Francis E. Nichols, Sec.

Fairmont Chapter No. 6. E. 2. Meets in Masonic Temple first and third Thursdays. Helen Fleming, Sec.

W. C. T. U.  
Meets every Tuesday in Willard Hall, W. C. T. U. Bldg. President, Mrs. W. D. Evans; treasurer, Mrs. A. L. Monson; Secy, Mrs. J. H. Beckman.

K. O. T. M.  
Showalter Tent No. 7. Meets every Friday evening in McKinney Bldg.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.  
Meets in K. of P. Hall, Fleming Bldg. H. T. Jones, Clerk, 205 Albert Court.

LADIES OF MODERN MACCABEES.  
Dent Hive No. 753. Ladies of the Modern Maccabees. Meets first and third Fridays of each month in K. of P. Hall.

I. O. O. F. M.  
Setting Sun Tribe No. 15. Meets each Thursday evening at Red Men's Hall, First Ward. E. Ernest Hawkins, K. of R. 185 Erie Street. W. A. Jones, Secy.

Waneta Council No. 5, Degree of Poesantonia. Meets every Friday evening at Red Men's Hall, First Ward.

A. O. H.  
Meets every second Sunday at Knights of Columbus Hall, 211 E. O'Neal, Red Sec. Boutwell, Livingston. Ladies Auxiliary meets first Friday of each month in K. of C. Hall.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.  
Muggrave hall. Meets every second and fourth Tuesday of each month. J. L. Shackelford, Master of Records.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.  
Meets first and third Mondays in old Masonic Hall, corner Main and Madison Streets. Charles Amburster, R. S. 110 Chestnut Street.

ORDER OF OWLS.  
Fairmont Lodge No. 122. Meets every Thursday in old K. of P. Hall, McKinney Bld. M. J. Pennington, Sec.

MARION CO. MEDICAL SOCIETY.  
Meets first Friday of each month in the Fleming Bldg. President, Dr. L. D. Howard; secretary, Dr. H. R. Johnson; treasurer, Dr. W. E. Sanders; board of censors, Drs. L. N. Yost, J. E. O'Brien, W. P. Sawyer, Dr. W. E. Sanders, Dr. H. R. Johnson, Dr. L. P. Wadell; alternates, Drs. E. F. Smith, C. W. Wadell.

AMERICAN INSURANCE UNION.  
Meets each second and fourth Tuesday of the month in the K. of P. Hall on Main Street.

V. M. C. A.  
Fairmont Avenue, First Street. J. M. Harvey, president; R. E. Butcher, secretary; J. O. Watson, treasurer.

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